

A COMPENDIOUS

GRAMMAR.

Grammar is the Art of speaking well.

*Speech consists of Words, Words of Syllables,
and Syllables of Letters.*

Hence

These are Four. *Orthographia* { *Nature & affections of letters.*
Prosodia { *Right pronouncing of Syllables.*
Etymologia { *Accidents of the several words.*
Syntaxis. { *Joyning of words in a sentence.*
 These are { *Plain,* { which follow { the common way
 are { *Figurative,* { which forsake { or rule.
 In *Orthographia.* or *Orthoëpia*

The 22 Letters are divided into

Five Vowels, *a, e, i, o, u*: Whence are 5 Diphthongs, *ae, ai, ei, eu, ou*:

Seventeen Consonants: of which there are

Ten Mutes, *b, c, d, f, g, p, q, t, & j, v*, set before a Vowel
the same syllable:

Seven half Vowels, *l, m, n, r, s, x, z*: Of which,

Four are Liquids, *l, r*, in latine words; *m, n*, in Greek:

Two are double { *x* } contract- { *cs*, or *gs*. }
 Consonants { *z* } ed of { *ds*. }

H is excluded, being no letter, but a note of Aspiration:

So is *y*, being a Greek Vowel; and (as *z* is) only in Greek words.

Letters have a twofold Character; Small and Great:

The Great begin 1. Sentences: 2. Proper Names, and words

made of them: 3. Verses: 4. Names of Arts, Offices, and Dignities:

They are used in Titles and Monuments.

These written alone signify 1. Numbers; as, *I, r. V, 5. X, 10.*

so. C, 100. D, or 1000. M, CIO, 1, 1000. 1000, V, 5000.

CIOO, X, 10000, &c. Here a smaller number set before a greater

is off from the greater, so much as the smaller is in value.

1. Whole words, as *A. Aulus: A. V. amplitudo vestra, &c.*

s is used in the beginning, and middle: *s* in the end, of a word.

A vowel hath two feet: *v, u*, Consonant one sharp, or round.

Rules of Spelling.

1. There are so many syllables in a word, as it hath vowels, or diphthongs.
2. One consonant between two vowels belongs to the latter.
3. When the same Consonant is doubled: the former belongs to the former syllable; and the latter, to the latter.
4. Two or three diverse Consonants between two Vowels belong to that, with which they are most easily sounded.

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5. In Derivative words 1. Follow the Orthography of the Primitives.
 2. Divide the first part from its Termination.
 6. In Compound words: 1. Divide the former part from the latter: 2. Put out no essential part; especially, where there may be ambiguity.

Some Notes or Marks to be here observed.

1. Hyphen, (-) (=) parts two syllables at a line's end; or two whole words made into one: as *Græco-latinnæ*.
2. Diæresis (¨) is set over a vowels not making a diphthong.
3. Accents distinguish doubtful words: a Grave (˘), Adverbs which may seem some other part of Speech, and *ā, ē*: A Circumflex (ˆ) shewes a syllable suffering Syncope, and the Ablat. case of the first Declension, and *ergō* for *causā*, and *ō*: An Acute (ˊ) is set over a vowel going before an *Enclitick*.
4. 5. An Asterisk (*) and Obelisk (†) refer to the Margent.
6. A note of something cited out of an Authour (").
7. A note of something wanting (—.)
8. An Apostrophus (ʹ)

In Pronouncing, Observe:

Consonants had Anciently and truly, one only sound: but now

C { before -e, } is pronoun- { s: } otherwise { k: }
 G { or -i, or -y } { jod: } like { yamma. }

Ti- before a vowel, { ced like } { Si: } Exc. 1. in the beginning of a word: 2. after s-, or x: 3. In Greek words: 4. In the Poetical Infinitive Mood: 5. In the Genitive *vitium*, of *vitis*.

In words of 3 or more syllables, lift up the last save one, if it be long; otherwise, the last save two. Exc. that

1. Words purely Greek keep their own Accent.
2. Lift up the last syllable before an *Enclitick*, and in the Compounds of *sis*, *fit*.

In both Writing and Pronouncing, observe:

1. The Points, or breathing places: 1. A Comma (,) the least:
2. A Semi-colon (;) longer; chiefly distinguishing opposites: 3. A Colon (:) yet longer: 4. A period (.) the longest.
2. These notes of Interrogation (?) Exclamation (!) in exclaiming, desiring, or wishing.
3. Parenthesis, * () Insertion of something that may be taken away without spoiling the sense.

* Note: 1. Use but few and short Parentheses. 2. Insert not one into another: rather put the last between Comma's.

Prosodia, as most difficult, is treated of last.

In Erymologia

Every

Every word* is one of these Eight parts of Speech;

{ Noun Pronoun Verb Participle	{ declin- ed:	{ Adverb Conjunction Preposition Interjection	{ unde- clined.	* Exc. Signs of Cases, of Comparisons, of Moods & Tenses.
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A Noun

the name of a thing that may be seen, felt, heard, or understood.

A Noun { Substantive } which may { A, or The, before it :
either { or Adjective, } have { Thing, after it.

A Noun Sub- { Proper, } to one, or but few, { of the same
stantive is either { or Common. } to all, { kind.

It hath { The Singular, } speaks of but one :
Numbers { and the Plural, } speaks of more than one.

Cases, { Nominative, } A, or The ; before the Verb.
The { Vocative, } o.
{ Accusative, } A, or The after the Verb.
{ Genitive, } Of { expressed, or
{ Dative, } To { implied.
{ Ablative, } In, with, For, From, By, Through.

Genders, which are known by their { 1. Signification.
{ 2. Declension.

Masculine,	of which are all Nouns	that si- gnify only	Males, or He's; & ri- vers, months, winds.	† These usually follow the rule of the Declen- sion : and of the 1. in -a, -e, fem. 2. -us, usually f. 3. -um, n. Declen. ending in -o, masc. -i, ur, -a, -e, neut.
Feminine,			Females or She's; and oft Cities, Countries, Islands, * Trees.	
Neuter,		ending in um; & undeclinable. common to both Sexes. Adjectives.		
Com- } 2. mon of } 3.				
Doubtful,				
Epicene, or promiscuous		used in divers Genders; yet si- gnifying but one thing. signifying Birds, Fishes, wild- beasts, & some creeping things; when the same word in the same Gender signifies both Sexes.		Agragas, m. Pontus, m. Argos, n. Anxur, m. n. * Oleaster m. filer, suber; thus, robur, acer, n.

Greek Nouns not changing their ending, keep their own Gender: and so
almost all that change os into us.

Where the Gender is not known by the signification, it follows the Rule
of its Declension.

Declen-		Singular			Plural		
fions.		N.V.	Acc	G: D. Ab.	N.V. Ac	Gen.	D. Ab.
F 1		a	m	e f.	a as	arium	is*
M 2		r, us †	m	i o	i os	orum	is
N 2		um			a		
M 3		o, an, in,					
		on, er, or,	em		es		
F 3		do, go, s, x,		is i e		um	ibus
N 3		a, e, i, t, l,			a		
		er, ar, ur, t,					
M 4		us	m	is i u	us	um	ibus
N 4		u	u	u u	ua		
F 5		es	em	ei e	es	erum	ebus

* *Filia, nat*
dea, mula,
qua, liberta
 make *abus.*
 † Nom. in *a*
 make the Voc.
e, but V. 6 dec
filii, geni.
 And men's
 proper names
 in *-ius, mak*
 the Voc. in *i*
 Neuters of
 Declensions
 make the Nom.
 Voc. and Acc.
 alike: which

Cases end in *a* in the Plural.

Exceptions from the

1. Declension.] *Cometa*, and *planeta* are Masculines.
2. *Vannus, humus, alvus*, and *carbasus* are Feminines.
Virus, -i, -o. Neut. and *Vulgus* Masc. and Neut.
Rubus, grossus, pampinus, doubtful.
2. & 4. *Domus*, and *colus*, fem.
4. *Acus, manus, tribus, porticus, idus* (pl.) *ficus* a fig, Fem.
Penus, specus, Doubtful.
5. *Meridies*, Masc. *Dies* Doubt. sing. but Masc. Plural.
- 3.-er, *Ver* and all ending in *-ver*, and *-ber*, (except *imber* Masc.
 and things growing in, or upon the earth; and *iter*, Neut.)
Linter is Doubtful.
- or. *Arbor*, Fem. *Cor, equor, ador*, Neut.
- o. *Caro* is Fem. and so are all Nouns in *o*, increasing in the
 Gen. and not signifying a bodily substance, (except *senio, ternio*
sermo, Masc.
- do, -go. *Ordo, cardo, ligo, harpago*, Masc. and *margo*, doubtful.
- s. There are Masculines, *axis, fascis, piscis, fustis, possis, ve-*
lis, castis (a Net) *aqualis, caulis, as, mas, vas* (a luxury)
præs, glis, mons, pons, fons.
Dens, pes, and their Compounds.
Bes, and the parts of *as* in *-ns*. † *cos, dos, arbos* fem.

All Latine Nouns in *os*, as *flos*: (exc. † *os, ossis* and *oris* Neut.)

All Latine Nouns in *-vis*: (exc. *clunis*, and *finis*, doubtful.)

Terminations

One Note, but the Alius unus

II. Duo decline

III. put in ing th the Ad

Nouns of two Syllables in *-is*, the former Syllable ends
in a Liquid, [*l, m, n, r*], as, *ensis*: (exc.* *sentis, torquis* d.) *vallis, pelvis, pellis, turris*. {fem.
The Compounds of *as*; as *Centussis*:

ss. The Compounds of *as*; as *Centussas*:

in All Nouns increasing short, (exc. fem. *hyems, seges, compes, te-* Merges, f.

Verbs, -*idis* : and Nouns in *is* making *idis* : (exc. *lapis*, *maf.*) and Greeks in

all Nouns in *-us* changing *us* in the Gen. (exc. *lepus* mas.) and *as, is, f.*

(a. aeps, forceps, pulvis.)

en's. *Vas* (*vafis*) *es* : and Nouns of one syllable in *-us*, (exc.

ner, m. and grus, doubt.)

naïve, doubtful. *Vepres, canalis, scrobs, serpens, rudens, stirps*, a stump.

ni. Mas. Grex, and the parts of *as* : as *deunx* : and Greeks in *ax*.

of two syllables in -ex, -ix, or -yx; (exe. Fem. *carex*, *forfex*,

ix, radix, filix, lodix; and doubtf. imbrex, natrix; calx, (the

...masc. ...

Sal., (oft Neut.) *Sol.*, † Masc. *vibex, forpex, cornix. f.*

Ren, peſten, lien, Masc.

Enfufur, unltur, turtur,

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

vibex, forpex, cornix, &c.

volvex, in. varix, ly-

max, lyux, d. † mugil, m.

-ar, *salar*, Masc.

Adjectives are declined either with

Masc. Fem. Neut.
 that end { *-er* } as { *nig-er,* } *-ra,* *-rum.*
 in { *-ur* } { *fat-ur,* } *-ura,* *-urum.*
 { *-us* } { *bon-us,* } *-a,* *-um.*
 of the 2. 1. 2. Declension.
 m. f. n.
 that are { Positives in *us,* } as { *trist-us,* } *-e,*
 { or Comparatives, } { *tristi-or,* } *-us,* gen. *oris.*
 m. f. n.

One Termination : as *Fali-x*, -*cis*. of the 3d. declension.

Note I. *zallus, alius, alter, uter*, and their Compounds, (which

and *unus, totus, solus*, make gen. *-ius*, dat. *i*.

alius makes *aliud*, neut. and gen. *alius*, dat. *alii*.

Wants the plural, if its Substantive have the singular.

| | | N.V. | Acc. | Gen. | Dat.Abl. |
|---------------------|--------|------|------|-------|----------|
| II. <i>Ambos</i> , | Plural | — | | | |
| <i>Duo</i> are thus | | M.-o | -25 | -ORUM | -obus |
| declined. | | F.-æ | -25 | -ARUM | -abus |
| | | N.-o | -o | -ORUM | -obus |

III. The Adjective (and so the Pronoun and Participle) must be put in the same Case, Gender, and Number with its Substantive: (being the word that answers to a question, with *who*, or *what* put after the Adjective, or before the Participle.)

The

The comparing of Adjectives.

Adjectives that can have *more* before them, may be compared.
There be Three degrees of Comparison.

1. The Positive, is the bare Adjective.
 2. The Comparative, hath *more*, *sem-* } + it puts to the }
what, before it; or ends in *-er*, *ish* : } first Case of } -or
 3. The Superlative, hath *most*, *very*, *ex-* } the positive that }
ceeding, &c. before it; or ends in *-est*. } ends in *i-* } -issim
- Except. 1. Words that have a Vowel coming before *-us*, have *magis* put before them to make their Comparative; and *maximè*, to make their Superlative.
2. Where the Posit. ends in *-er*, the Superlative puts to *-rimus*.
 3. *Facilis*, *humilis*, *similis*, change *-is* into *-limus* in the Superlative.
 4. *Bonus* *Malus* *Magnus* *Parvus* *Multus*
 Comp. *Melior* *Pejor* *Major* *Minor* plus Neut.
 Superla. *Optimus*, *Pessimus*, *Maximus*, *Minimus*, *Plurimus*.

Irregular Nouns, 1 Change, 2 Want, 3 Abound.

- I. These Change
- being
1. Their Gender } Feminine Sing. Neut. Plural, *Carbasus*.
 } Neuter sing. Masc. plur. *Argos*, *Cælum*.
 } Neut. sing. Masc. & Neut. pl. *Frænum*, *rastrum*.
 } Masc. sing. Neut. plur. *Mænalus*, *Dindymus*, *Ismarus*,
 Tartarus, *Taygetus*, *Massicus*, *Avernus*.
 } Masc. sing. Neut. plur. *Focus*, *locus*, *sibilus*.
 2. Their Declension } *Juger-um*, *-i* : plur. *-a*, *-um*.
 } *Vas*, *vas-is*. plur. *-a*, *-orum*.
 3. Their Gender } *Delici-um*, *Epul-um* }
 & Declension } *Balne-um*, *nundin-um* } i. plur. *-e*, *-arum*.

One ending; yet many Cases : *Fas*, *nil*, *nihil*, *instar*.
 Nouns in *-u* and *-i*, *Tempe* : *tot*, *quot*, and their compounds;
 all Cardinal Nouns of Number, from 3 to an 100 : names of
 Letters : words taken materially : any part of speech, or a sen-
 tence put for a Noun.

One Case : *Natu*, *jussu*, *permissu*, *inficias*.

2. Cases : *Spontis*, *-e*; *suppetis*, *-as*; *imperis*, *-e*;
verberis, *-e*; *repetundarum*, *-is*.

3. Cases : *Dic-a*, *-am*, *-as*; } plur. } { Nom. } *-ris* G.
Sord-em, *-is*, *-e*; } tantundē } { Acc. } *-tantidē*.

4. Cases : *Prec-em*, *-is*, *-i*, *-e*; so *Vic-em*, *frug-em*, *dap-*
em, *op-em* : but these have all their Cases Plural : so have
Verberis, *plur*, and *sordem*.

Nemo

The Plural

Some Abound.

Nemo wants the Voc. Gen. and plural.

5. Cases: *Vis* wants the Dative singular.

Interrogatives, Relatives, Negatives, Partitives, and Distributives want the Voc.

Hordeum, far, forum, mel, mulsum, defrutum, thus, labes, hyems, rus, and all Nounes of the fifth Declension want the Gen. Dat. and Abl. plural: Exc. *res*, and *dies*.

The Plural:

1. Proper names: 2. Names of grain: 3. Of Herbs: 4. Of things sold by weight or measure: 5. Metals: 6. Liquors: 7. Virtues, vices, qualities: 8. Of Ages: 9. Arts: 10. Books: And

Masc. *Hesperus, pontus, limus, finus, penus, sanguis, ether, aër.*

Fem. *Pubes, salus, pix, humus, sitis, cholera, fames.*

Neut. *Lethum, cœnum, salum, virus, vitrum, viscum, penum, justitium, nihilum, ver, gluten, haler, getu, jubar.*

Such as alwayes signifie more than one; as *valvæ*: so Cardinal Numbers; as *duo*: distributive numbers; as *bini*: Proper Names of Feasts, and of some Books, and Playes (games): & of Cities, which in the plur. end in *i, æ*, or *a*. And

The Singular:

Masc. *Manes, cancelli, antes, natales* (a stock, or kindred) *Penates, lemures, fasti, menses* (profluvium.)

Fem. *Exuvie, grates, manubie, idus, antie, inducia, insidie, mina, excubie, nonæ, nugæ, trice, calenda, quisquilia, therma, cuna, dire, exequie, ferie, inferie, primitie, plagæ* (nets) *divitie, nuptie, lactes.*

Neut. (of the second declension) *Arma, bellaria, castra, cunabula, crepundia, effata* (augurum) *exta, lustra* (denmes) *munia, præcordia, rostra* (a pulpet) *tesqua*: (and of the third declen.) *menia, mapalia, sponsalia.*

These are either, 1. Of divers terminations in the Nom. case; or in the other cases, (as the names of Feasts make their Genitive *-ium* and *-orum*:) or, 2. Of divers declensions, as *Colus, cornus, laurus, pinus*, in the Gen. Abl. Sing. and Nom. Acc. plural are of the 2d. and 4th: in other cases only of the 2d. *Quercus* in the Gen. sing. and plur. of the 2d and 4th. in other cases only of the 4th. *Domus* in the Abl. sing. of the 2d. Nom. Voc. Dat. Abl. plur. of the 4th: in others, of both.

Campe-

Campeſter, volucer, celebr, celer, ſaluber } m. f. n.
 pedeſter, equeſter, acer, paluſter, alacer, ſyl- } -er, -ris, -re
 veſter, are both of 3 and 2 endings } m. f. n.

A Pronoun

is a part of Speech, uſed for a Noun.

There be 15 Pronouns.

{ Demonstratives ſhew a thing preſent. } { Relatives re- hearſe a thing abſent. } { Reciprocalſ belong to the third perſon before the Verb. }

8. Primitives. *Ego, tu, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, (qui)* { ſui :

Poſſeſſives ſignifie poſſeſſion.

7. Derivatives. *Meus, tuus, noſter, veſter,* { ſuus,*Noſtras, veſtras.* Gentiles ſignifie of Countreyes, families, partyes.Pronouns want the Voc. Caſe, Exc. *Tu, meus (mi), noſter, noſtras.*

Pronouns are either of one Termination, which are

Singul. Plur. Sing. Plur Sing. & Plur.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| No. <i>Ego, I</i> | <i>Nos, we,</i> | N: } <i>Tu, thou,</i> | <i>Vos, ye,</i> | | |
| Ac. <i>Me, me</i> | <i>Nos, us,</i> | V: } <i>te, thee,</i> | <i>Vos, you,</i> | <i>ſe</i> | <i>himſelf</i> |
| Gen. <i>mei,</i> | { <i>noſtrum</i> | <i>tui,</i> | { <i>veſtrum</i> | <i>ſui</i> | or, of |
| Dat. <i>mihi,</i> | { <i>noſtri,</i> | <i>tibi,</i> | { <i>veſtri,</i> | <i>ſibi</i> | them- to |
| Abl. <i>me.</i> | { <i>nobis.</i> | <i>te.</i> | { <i>vobis.</i> | <i>ſe</i> | ſelves. from. |

Noſtras, veſtras (and Nouns like them, as *cujas*;) are declined like Nouns Adjective of 1 Termination: Gen. *-atis.*

or of three: which are the reſt.

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | this | that | who, or which |
| Sing. | N. <i>Hic, hæc, hoc,</i> | <i>Is, ea, id,</i> | <i>Qui, quæ, quod,</i> |
| | Ac. <i>hunc, hæc, hoc,</i> | <i>eum, eam, id,</i> | <i>quem, quam, quod,</i> |
| | Gen. <i>huius,</i> | <i>ejus,</i> | <i>cujus,</i> |
| | Dat. <i>huic,</i> | <i>ei,</i> | <i>cui,</i> |
| | Abl. <i>hoc, hæc, hoc,</i> | <i>eo, eâ, eo,</i> | <i>quo, quâ, quo, quâ,</i> |
| | theſe | theſe | |
| Plur. | Nom. <i>hi, hæ, hæc,</i> | <i>ii, eæ, ea,</i> | <i>qui, quæ, quæ,</i> |
| | Ac. <i>hos, hæ, hæc,</i> | <i>eos, eas, ea,</i> | <i>quos, quas, quæ,</i> |
| | G. <i>horum, harum,</i> | <i>eorum, earum,</i> | <i>quorum, quarum, quorum,</i> |
| | D. Abl. <i>his, (horum,</i> | <i>iis, eis, (eorum,</i> | <i>quibus, or queis.</i> |

Quis

Quis, who or what [the Interrogative or Indefinite] is declined like *Qui*: but makes *quid* in the Neuter.

Ille and *iste*, (he or that,) are declined like *alius*: and *ipse*, (he himself,) like *solus*.

Mens, tuus, suus, noster, vester, like Adjectives of 3 Terminations. mine, thine, his own, ours, yours.

The Per-
sons of the
Pronouns. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{Ego, nos; Tu, vos; ille, illi; } \\ 2. \text{I, we; thou, ye; he, they; } \\ 3. \text{ } \end{array} \right\}$ & all the rest: (but *ipse* & *qui*.)
Vocative Case. and all Nouns, except in the

Note. The Relative must be of the same gender, number, & person, with the Antecedent, [the word going before, and answering to *who* or *what* placed before the Relative.]

A Verb is

a part of speech, declined with Mood & Tense.

1. Impersonal; which hath no persons.
2. Personal; which hath persons.
 1. *Active*; which ends in *-o*, and may be made a *Passive* by putting to *-r*: It signifies *to do*.
 2. *Passive*; which ends in *-or*, and may be made an *Active* by putting away *-r*. It signifies *to suffer*.
 3. *Neuter*; which ends in *-o*, (and one in *-m*, which is *sum*;) and cannot be made a *Passive* by putting to *-r*.
 4. *Deponent*; which ends in *-r*, and signifies *Actively*.

4. Moods. The

1. *Indicative*, shews or asks.
2. *Imperative*, commands, or exhorts.
3. *Potential*, hath these signs, *may, can, might, would, could, should, or ought*; or some *Conjunction*, { *Subjunctive*,
or *Adverb of wishing*. 'Tis then called { *Optative*.
4. *Infinitive*, doth not distinguish Numbers, nor Persons: it usually hath this sign *to* before it.

Gerunds 3. *-di, -do, -dum*. *Supines* 2. *-um, -u*.

| The 5. Tenses: | | Signifying the time | | of the action | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Present; | hath these signs in the Active: | do, | doſt, doth, | in the Passive: | am, art, is, are, which is a doing. |
| 2. Preterimperfect; | | did, | diſt, | | was, wert, were, was a doing. |
| 3. Preterperfect; | | have, | haſt, haſt, | | have been, is perfectly done. |
| 4. Preterpluperfect; | | had, | haſt, | | had been, long ſince done. |
| 5. Future; | | ſhall, | or will. | | ſhall or will be. is to be done. |

2. Numbers; as in Nouns. 3. Persons; as in the Pronouns.

Con-
jugati-
ons: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \\ 2. \\ 3. \\ 4. \end{array} \right\}$ hath $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{a} \\ \bar{e} \\ \bar{e} \\ \bar{i} \end{array} \right\}$ before $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -re, \\ -ri, \end{array} \right\}$ Note. A Verb Personal must be of the same Number and Person with it's Nominat. Case: [which answers to *who*, or *what* set before the English of the Verb.]
Indicative

Indicative Mood.

|| Potent. / Infinit.

| Singular: | | | | | | | | | | Plural: | | | | | | | | | | Singular: | | | | | | | | | | Persons | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|------|-----------|------|--|--|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1. I. (c) 2. thou 3. he. 1. we 2. ye 3. they. 1. (b) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Present Conjugation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. -o | -a- | -s | -t | -mus, -tis, | -nt, | -e-m. | (b) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. -eo | -e- | -s | -t | -mus, -tis, | -nt, | -e-m. | (b) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) -r | -is, -re, | -ur, -mur, -mini, | -ur, | -is, -re, | -ur, | -is, -re, | -ur, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Preterimp. | | | | | | | | | | Hence the Participle Present- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Future. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) (e) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. -o | -eris | 3. -unt | (k) Fut. in | -ad-us, -a, -um | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. -i-o | -eris | 3. -unt | (l) Gerunds | -nd-i, -o, -um, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Preter. | -e- | 3. -unt | (d) | -a-m. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) 4. imperf. | -ie- | 3. -unt | (g) | -ia-m | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fut. 3 -a-m -e- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) 4 -ia-m -ie- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Imperative Mood.

| Persons 2. Do thou. 3. let him 2. Do ye 3. let them. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Singular. | | | | | | | | | | Plural. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. -a, -a- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. -e, -e- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. -e, -e- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. -i, -i- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -re, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Be | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| (m) Present. | | | | | | | | | | (o) Potent. | | | | | | | | | | Infinit. | | | | | | | | | | (r) | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|--------|-----|-------|--------|--------|----|-------|--|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Per- | -i, | -isti | -it | -imus | -istis | -erunt | A. | -erim | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fect. | -us | -istis | -it | -imus | -istis | -erunt | P. | -erim | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| plu- | -eram | -eris | -it | -imus | -istis | -erunt | | -erim | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (n) per- | -us | -eris | -it | -imus | -istis | -erunt | | -erim | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fect. | -us | -eris | -it | -imus | -istis | -erunt | | -erim | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| (s) First, latter, | | | | | | | | | | (q) Future | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Supine | -u | -m, to be | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (t) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

From $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \\ c \\ e \\ f \end{array} \right\}$ is formed $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b, c. \\ d, e, f, g, h. \\ b, c, d. \\ f. \\ g, h. \end{array} \right\}$ from $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} d \\ b \\ m \\ n \end{array} \right\}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} i, k, l. \\ n, o, p, q, r, s. \\ t, u, x, z. \end{array} \right\}$ The rest of the persons are easily formed from the first; and the Passive from the Active.

Verbs Irregular.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | | sing. | | plur. |
| | | | 2. | 3. | 2. |
| | | | 2. | 3. | 3. |
| Indicative Mood | | Imp-
rat. | esto, | esto, | esto |
| Present, Sum, I am, &c. * | | Po. | sim, | estote, | sumto. |
| Preterimperf. Eram, I was, | | tent. | esset, | | |
| Future, Er-o, -is, &c. 3pl. -unt. | | | | | |
| Preterperf. Fu-i, &c. regular. | | | | | |

fore;
futurum esse.

Possum (of potis and sum, I am able) is formed of sum,
by pnt- $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} pos- \\ *pot- \end{array} \right\}$ before sum where
ing $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f. \\ *c: \text{ but } poss- em, -e; \text{ for (old)} \\ potess- em, -e. \end{array} \right\}$
Possum wants the Imperative Mood.
So do volo, malo, & fio, exc. sumto $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} *f: \text{ then } f. \text{ is cast away.} \end{array} \right\}$
used only by Law-makers.

Fio also makes fierem, fieri; being otherwise regular.

Edo borrows of sum those words that begin with e-.

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|----------|
| Indicative | Present | Volo | vis | vult | volumus | vultis | volunt. |
| | | Nolo | non vis | nonvult | nolumus | non vultis | nonlunt. |
| | | Malo | mavis | mauvult | malumus | mauvultis | malunt. |
| | | Fero | fers | fert | ferimus | fertis | ferunt. |
| | | Fero is regular from fero: except | | | | | |

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Imperative Mood | noli, nolito, | nolite, nolitote |
| Present Tense. | fer, ferro, | fero. ferre, ferre, ferunt. |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|----|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Potent. | veli-m | mali-m | -s | -t &c. | Preter- | velle-m | ferre-m |
| Mood | | | | | imper- | nolle-m | |
| Present | noli-m | fera-m | | | fect. | malle-m | fiere-m |

-s &c

| | | | | |
|------------|---------------|--------|--------|--|
| Infinitive | Present | velle, | ferre, | In other places they are form-
ed like Regular Verbs
of the third Conjugation. |
| | and | nolle, | ferri, | |
| | Preterimperf. | malle, | fieri. | |

All Verbs in -io, of the 3d Conjugation, are irregular.

Eo, & queo of the 4th Conjug. make ibam, quibam: ibo, quibo.

The Preterperfect Tense of Verbs in -o, is formed of the Indicative Mood Present Tense, sing. number, and 2d person.

by changing

In the {¹₄} Conjugation, -s into -vi : as {ama-s
audi-s} -vi. Except

In the (1) Lavo, lavi : juvo, juvi; sec-o, nec-o, mic-o, plic-o, fric-o, dom-o, ton-o, son-o, crep-o, ver-o, and cub-o; -ui : seldome -avi. and do, dedi; sto, steteri : But jur-o, -avi; and -atus sum.

In the (4) Venio, veni; sep-io, sen-tio, hau-rio, fi; sal-io, -ui; -ncio, -nxi; so amicio, amixi : otherwise -cio, -fi : but ferio, and all meditatives want the Preterperfect Tense; exc: esuri-o, -vi, -tum. Fio makes factus sum.

In the (2) Conjug. -es into -ui : as doc-es, -ui. Except.

1. -geo, having l or r immediately before it, is made -fi.
2. -veo is changed into -vi. But Aveo wants.
3. Jubeo, jussi; mul-ceo, sua-deo, ri-deo, ar-deo, man-eo, tor-queo, hæ-reo, -fi; lu-ceo, lu-geo, au-geo, fri-geo, -xi; sed-eo, strid-eo, vid-eo, -i. Pendeo, pependi; mordeo, momordi; spondeo, spondi; rondeo, torondi. Fle-o, dele-o, ne-o, and the compounds of ple-o, -vi. Cæo civi, vico vievi. But gaudeo, gavissus sum; audio, ausus sum; soleo, solitus sum. Tædet, pertæsum est; miser-er, -tum est. Plac-er, lib-er, lic-er, pig-er, pud-er, -uit, -itum est. Mæreo, polleo, nideo, liquet want.

In the (3) Conjug. 1. By taking away s, from all that end in — -bi-s. Except : Scri-bo, -psi : the Compounds of cumbo cubui.

Nu-bo, -psi and nupta sum.

- ci-s. Vinco, vici; di-co, du-co, -xi : parco, peperci, and parsi : facio, feci; jacio, jeci : and the Compounds of lacio, lexi; and of specio, spexi.
- di-s. Sci-ndo, fi-ndo, fu-ndo, -di : fido, fidesum. Tundo, rutudi; pendo, pependi; tendo, terendi; pædo, pepædi; cado, cecidi; cædo, cecidi; cedo, cessi; fido, sedi. Ra-do, læ-do, lu-do, divi-do, tru-do, clau-do, plau-do, ro-do, and the Compounds of va-do, -fi. But vado wants.

-qui-s. Linquo, liqui; coquo, coxi.

-ti-s. Sisto (to make to stand) stiti; but (to stand) steteri.

Mitto, misi; peto, petivi; sterto, stertui; meto, messui.

Quatio, quassi. But -cto, -xi; (pæcto, ne-cto, -xi, & -xui.)

-vi-s. Vivo, vixi.

-ui-s. Stru-o, flu-o, -xi.

2. By

1. By Changing; in the 1st Person of the rest

| | | |
|------------|-------|--|
| into | | Except: -rgo, -rsi. But vergo wants. |
| -go. | -xi | Lego, legi; ago, egi; (ambigo wants) |
| -quo. | | pungo, pupugi; tango, tetigi; frango, fregi; pango (to |
| -bo. | | make a bargain) pepigi, (to join) pegi. |
| -lo. | | Pfallo, fallo, falli; vello, velli; fallo, fefelli; pello, |
| | -lui. | pepuli; *percello, perculi. * But other compounds |
| -mo | -mui | Emo, emi: com-o, prom-o, of -cello, make -cellui. |
| | | dem-o, sum-o, -psi; premo, pressi. |
| no- | } | Gigno, genui; pono, posui; cano, cecini; lino, lini, |
| | | and livi; sterno, stravi; sperno, spreui; the Com- |
| | | pounds of -temno, -templi; and of -cerno, -crevi. But |
| | | cerno wants. |
| -ro | -vi | Verro, verri; uro, ussi; gero, gessi; quero, quæsiui; |
| | | tero, triui; curro, cucurri; fero, tuli: furo wants. |
| -sco | } | Posco, poposci; disco, didici. Hisco, glisco, fatisco, |
| | | want: so do all Inceptives derived of Nouns: but |
| | | Inceptives derived of Verbs borrow a Preterperfect |
| | | Tense of their Primitives. |
| -po, -psi. | | Strepo, strepui; rumpo, rupi. |
| -so, -sui. | | Pinto, pinsui; viso, visi; incesso, incessi. |
| -xo, -xui. | | Meio, minxi. |
| -pio, -pi. | | Capio, cepi; cupio, cupivi; rap-io, sap-io, -ui. |
| -rio, -ri. | | Pario, peperi. |

General Rules.

The Supine of simple Verbs is formed from the Preterperfect Tense.

1. The Syllable doubled in the Preterperfect Tense, is here cast away.
2. A former vowel of the Present Tense, that was changed in the Preterperfect Tense, is here restored.

To -bi add tum. Except: Lambi, scabi want.

| | | |
|------|---|--|
| -ti | } | Didici, poposci want. |
| -gi | | Papugi, punctum; fugi, fugitum. Degi, sategi want. |
| -qui | | Fixi, minxi, pinxi, strinxi, cast away n. |
| -xi | | Fle-xi, ple-xi, fi-xi, flu-xi, -rum. |
| | | Frixi, luxi, luxi, anx, claxi, minxi want. |
| -di | } | Se-di, sci-di, fi-di, fo-di, double s. |
| | | Pand, passum; tutudi, tunsum; dedi, datum. |
| | | Rudi, pepedi, stridi; and the {oc-} -cido, |
| | | -sum. Comp. of cado want, Exc. {re-} -casum. |
| -li | } | Pepli, pullum; perculi, perculsum; velli, vulsum; |
| | | Pfall-o, i, and refelli want. (tuli, latum, |
| -ri | | Peperi, partum. |
| -fi | | Misi, missum: ful-fi, haus-i, sar-fi, far-fi, ul-fi, |
| | | ges fi, tor-fi, -tum, Urli wants. |

Verti

| | | | |
|---|-----------|---------|---|
| -ps
-pi
-mi
-ni
-ti
-vi
-ui | }
into | ptum | Verti, versum. |
| | | -mptum. | Pot-avi, -um, -atum : lavi, lotum, lautum, |
| | | -ntum. | lavatum : favi, faurum : cavi, cautum : pavi, pastum : |
| | | -tum. | sevi, satum : livi, lini, litum : sol-vi, vol-vi, -utum. |
| | | -itum | Neuters in -veo, -vi, want : So juvi, yet ad-
jutum is in use.
-ui from -uo, -utum : Exc: ruitum. |

Sec-*ui*, nec-*ui*, fric-*ui*, doc-*ui*, ten-*ui*, al-*ui*,
consul-*ui*, sal-*ui*, rap-*ui*, ser-*ni*, tex-*ui*, ocul-*ui* ; -*tum*. Colui, cul-
tum : pinlui, pistum : torruui, tostum : miscui, mistum & mixtum.

Mess-*ui*, cens-*ui*, nex-*ui*, pex-*ui* ; -*um*. Cellui celsum. Micui wants :
so timui, metui, lui, volui, nolui, malui, tremui, stertui, compe-
scui, dispescui, respai, plui, the Compounds of nuo, and gruo : So arcui
(yet its compounds make -ercitum) so Neuters in -eo, -ui (Exc. doleo ;
placeo, taceo, pareo, carco, noceo, valeo, caleo, which have the Supines.

The Compounds of *

* Damno, lacto, sacro, fallo, arceo, tracto, partio, carpo, patro, scando,
spargo, pario, fatiscor, and gradior, change the first vowel of the
Present and Preterperfect Tense into -e- : so two of pascō, com-
pescō, dispescō : -*ui*.

* Habeo, lateo, salio, statuo, cado, ludo, cano, quæro, cædo, tango, e-
geo, teneo, taceo, sapio and rapio ; into -i : So of placeo (Except
complaceo, perplaceo :) and of pango (Exc. depango, oppango, cir-
cumpango and repango :) and four of maneo : Præmineo, emineo,
promineo, and immineo ; -*ui*.

* Scalpo, calco, salto change -a into -u. But

* Claudio, quatio, lavo, and causo, make -cludo, -cutio, -luo, -cuso.

* Ago, emo, sedeo, rego, frango, capio, jaceo, lacio, specio, premo,
change the first vowel of the Present, but not of the Preterperfect
Tense, into -i. So doth facio when it is compounded with a Pre-
position : and Lego, unless compounded with re-, per-, præ-, sub-,
trans-, ad-. Except: Coëmo, perago, and sarago, which change not :
and dego, degi ; cogo, coëgi ; which cast away -a : and pergo, and
surgo, which cast out -re.

Compounds make their Preterperfect and Supines,
as the Simple Verbs do. Except

The Syllable doubled in some Simple Verbs, is here cast away :
unless in pæcucurri, excucurri, and repupugi ; and all the Compounds
of do, disco, sto, and posco.

Plico compounded with a Noun makes -avi ; so supplico : but applico,
complico, replico, explico, -*ui*, or -*avi*.

The

The Compounds of—

Oleo, which do not signifie to smell, make olevi.

Pungo, make punxi: Only repungo, re-punxi, and -pupugi.

Do, which are of the third Conjugation, make-didi: but abscon-do, di.

Sco make stiti,

Pario, -perui: Exc. comperio, and reperio, -peri.

Cano, -cinui. Compesc-o, dispesc-o, -ui.

Præmin-co, emin-co, promin-co, immin-co, -ui.

Intel-ligo, di-ligo, neg-ligo, -lexi.

*The Supine.**The Compounds of—*

| | | | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|--------|--------------------------------|----------|----------------------|
| Tunsum | } make { | -tusum | } of { | -satum | } make { | -srum: |
| Mutuum | | -rutum | | -statum | | -stium: |
| Salutem | | -sultum | | -notum two,
the rest, notum | | cognitum
agnitum. |

Caprum, jactum, raptum, cantum, partum, sparsum, carprum, and fartum, change -a into -e. So doth Factum compounded with a Preposition.

Verbs in -or, form their Preterperfect from the latter Supine, by putting to -s and sum or fui:

Except In the

Conjugation: Reor makes ratus: misereor, misertus: facor, factus; and its Compounds: -fiteor, -fessus.

Medeor, diffiteor want.

Conjug. Labor, lapsus: gradior, gressus: digre-dior, -fius: utor, usus: ni-tor, -sus, -xus: ulciscor, ultus: obli-viscor, -tus: fruor, fruius: lo-quor, se-quor, -cutus: paciscor, pactus: nanciscor, nactus: adipiscor, adeptus: queror, questus: proficiscor, profectus: exper-giscor, expectatus: comminiscor, commentus: na-scor, -rus: mo-ror, mortuus: orior, ortus.

Vescor, liquor, reminiscor, ringor want.

Conjug. Ordior (to weave) orditus: (to begin) orsus: metior, mensus: expior, expertus: operior, opertus.

A Participle

is a part of Speech, having both Case, & Tense.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| There are
kinds of
Participles. | { | 1. Of the Present Tense | } some of { | { | all kind of Verbs but
Passives. | |
| | | 2. Of the Future in -rus | | | | |
| | | 3. Of the Preter Tense | | | | Passives & Deponents. |
| | | 4. Of the Future in -dus | | | | |

Mortuus ends in -uus. (Deponents as govern an Accus. case. An

An Adverb

Is a part of Speech undeclined, joyned usually to Verbs, sometimes to Participles, Nouns, or other Adverbs, to declare their signification.

A Conjunction

Is a part of Speech, that joyneth Sentences together.

Some are the first word in a sentence. Nam, ac, atque, &, aut, vel, neque, si, quin, fin, quatenus, seu, five, ni, nisi, at, sed, verum :

Others are the 2d. or 3d. word : quidem, quoque, autem, verò, què, nè, vé, enim : and oft igitur.

The rest may indifferently be the first, or otherwise.

A Preposition

Is a part of Speech set before others, either in Composition, or Construction.

An Interjection

Is a part of Speech declaring a sudden passion of the mind, in an imperfect Speech.

The Figures of Orthographia.

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| Prothefis | } puts to | Apharesis | } takes away | a letter | } beginning | } of a word | |
| Epenthesis | | Syncope | | or syllable in the | | | middle |
| Paragoge | | Apocope | | | | | end |

Syncope is found in the Gen. plural of the four first Declensions : Except in Neuters of the Second,

So in -a(vi)-stis, -stis, -stem, -sse : -a(ve)-ram, -rim, -ro. -i(v)i, -isti, &c. -issem, -isse, -eram, -erim, -ero.

No(vi)-stis, -stis. -unt, -ram, -rim, -stem, -sse.

Use these as far as good Authours do.

Antitbesis puts one letter for another.

Metatbesis changes the places of Letters.

The Figures of Etymologia

Enallage changes the parts of Speech, or their Accidents, one for another ; yet violates not the laws of Structure.

Archaism uses obsolete words, or their formations.

In Plain Syntax, Latine and Greek agreeing.

Greek
differing.

* Spoken to is the Vocative case.

* who, } first spoken of, or to before a Verb, is the No-
* what, } minative case.that * is ; what * } is a Verb Personal, and agrees
doth, or suffereth ; } with it's Nominative.what an one * is ; of what } is an Adjective & agrees
number, or country ; } with it's Substantive

though a Verb come between.

The Relative may belong to this Rule, and agrees }
with it's Antecedent

but as to its case, it is used as a Substantive :

So are Interrogatives and Indefinites.

Note. Ille (he) or the Antecedent put in their place, and
the sentence read in the Grammatical order, shew their
construction.To prevent mistake, hic hath respect to the latter of two
Antecedents ; and ille to the former.

Him } when they may } self } are in } sui :

His } have after them } own } Latine } suus.

An Adjective neuter, an Infinitive mood, a word undecli-
nable or taken materially, or a piece of a sentence is oft
put for a Substantive neuter.what * is, or seemeth, } is put after a former Substantive
is known, called &c. } in the same case ; though a Verb
come between.If the former be Masculine, or Feminine, the latter having
divers genders shall be of the same.

whose, or of what } is put after a former Substantive in the

* any thing is } Gen.† or is Adjective † to the former.

† Pronoun Primitives are used, when passion } is sig-
† Possessives, when action or possession of a thing } nified.

To } whom ; whose } use } is put after Adjectives or

For } what ; what } Verbs in the Dative case :

* is, is such, doth, suffereth ; } Particularly, after such

as signify like, proper, profitable, fit, pleasings equal, trust-

ing, mild, obedient, manifest, near, belonging to, favour-

able, and their contraries. So after Nouns compounded

with con-†, or Verbals in -bilis, or -dus†. Or after doleo, †

libet, licet, vacat, suadeo, nubo, parco ; est, suppetit ; for and of follow-

-habeo†. So after Verbs compounded with satis, bene, ing, yeprov-
male-, pre-, ad-, con-, sub-, ante-, post-, ob-, in-, inter- and and some of

some with circum-, contra-, pro-, super-. Except.

Lado, offendo, jubeo, juvo, adjuvo, alloquor, aspicio,

invado,

2. 3. Two sin-
gulars have a
duall.3. A Neuter
plural hath a
Verb singular.4. A Pronoun
Primitive is
used for a Pos-
sessive.ἰαυτοῦ, vel
αὐτοῦ: Attic.with an Arti-
cle before the.Commanding,
distance, dif-
ference, a Gen.
Disprofit an
Accusative.

† οὐδὲν, ὅτι.

† ἰδοὺ, ἰδοὺ.

† εἴ, ἵνα, ὥστε.

praying.

Rule *invado, obo, subeo* have an Accusative.

Variation. *Natus, vehemens*; Adjectives of profit, fitness, or proneness; and *attinet, pertinet, spectat* an Accusative with *ad*. Verbs may have 2 Dative cases with the signs *to, and for*.

8. * *Whom* } the action of the } after Verbs Actives, & most
* *What* } Verb passeth upon: } that signify Actively, is put
in the Accusative.

So Neuters have an Accus. or Ablat. of their own, or a near signification. But

utor, fungor, fruor, potior, sto (to stand to) *supersedeo, communico, participo, vescor, dignor*; and the Adjectives *dignus, indignus*, have an Ablative.

N: Gerunds* in *-di*, are used as Genitives; in *-do*, as Dat. or Ablat. in *-dum*, as Nominatives or Accusatives.

Gerunds in *-di, -do*; the first Supine*, and Participles govern the case of their Verbs:

So do some Verbs, and Adverbs; of the Nouns or Prepositions they come of.

Gerunds are Elegantly turned into Participles in *-dus*.

Gerunds in *-di*, may Elegantly have a Genitive case.

The Circumstance of doing or suffering,

When, } after a Verb, is either an adverb, or a Preposition (expressed or understood) with its case.

Where, } These have an Accusat. *Ad, apud, ante, ad-*

Whence, } *versus, -um, -cis, citra, intra, inter, infra,*

Why, } *juxta, ob, pone, per, propter, post, prater,*

How, &c. } *penes, supra, secundum, trans, ultra.*

These an Ablative, *A, ab, abs, absq, cum, coram, de, e, ex, pro, pra, palam, sine, tenus.*

So have *clam, in, sub, super, subter*, not signifying motion; otherwise an Accusative.

After Verbs of receiving, beginning, distance, or taking away, and words signifying Passively, *a, ab, e*, are usually

A Preposition in composition oft governs (expressed in its own case; sometimes it is repeated before its case.

10. * *What* } may, can, do; } is put after a former Verb, or
* *knows,* } Adjective; in the Infinitive

* *endeavours,* } to } mood: or after a Verb of motion

* *ought, &c.* } do; } on to a place; in the 1st. Supine.

The Infinitive hath usually an Accusat. before it (expressed or understood) with the word *that*: which Accus. and Infinit. if it signify the time past, may be resolved into *quod*; otherwise into *ut*; & a Nom. with some other mood.

11. The connexion of sentences is a Conjunction.

Not so her
Of swearing
an Accusat.

To admi
care, enjoy,

despise, neg
lest, repre

an AccorG
*The Infi

with or wi
out an artic

is here used
Adverbs

Cause, numb
order, separ

tion, conce
ing, or indi

nation, a G
en, apd, di

and Gen.
ev, ov, Da

did, G. ORA
and AC.

Poets Dative
a, u, o, i, b

x, y, &c.

and, mode

and, mode

G. Dat. or A

A Gen. wi

and, and, and

and, and, and

and, and, and

and, and, and

and, and, and

and, and, and

Words that be Indefinite, causals such as signify doubting, wishing, as if, have a Subjunctive mood.

Nè (forbidding) an Imperat. and Subjunctive.

A sudden passion is expressed by an Interjection.

Self, now, then, and all Prepositions an Infinitive.

The Figures of Syntaxis are 6. Ellipsis, Hellenismum, Syllepsis, Zeugma, Pleonasmum, Hyperbaton.

By *Ellipsis* Authors Elegantly understand; † in the

† *Ego, tu, ille, homo, res, negotium*, and their plurals; & such Nominatives as lye hid in the Verbs: which Nom. have eſt a Gen. caſe depending on them: ſuch are the Nominatives to *piget, pudet, cadet, paenitet, miſeretur, miſeretur* &c.

† The Verb *Sum*, *es*, &c. *esse*, *fuisse*. In passionate questions; *num est? decet? monesne?* In narrations; *capit*: In granting; *fac, esto, da, ut* &c. In desiring, *oro, queso, precor, opto, ut* &c. In commanding; *fac, moneo, volo, ut* &c. In citing testimonies or examples; *dixit, fecit*.

† *Ille, homo*, and many Substantives; as *negotium*, in Adjectives, in Relatives neuter; and *res* in feminines: and a Primitive contained in the Possessive.

† *Ens*, or *qui sum*, *es*, *est* &c. between the two like cases.

For an Adjective that hath changed its Substantive into a Gen. plural, the same Substantive is understood (in the case of the Adject.) with *ex numero* before the Gen. So it is in all Nouns Partitives, or put partitively; as, Interrogatives, Indefinites, Numerals, Comparatives, and Superlatives.

Note, *Nostŕum, veſtrum* are here uſed; not *noſtri, veſtri*.

Between *Adjectives* of desire, care, fear, skill or knowledge, remembrance, sparing, innocence, participation, ability or power, or their contraries; or *Verbals* in *-ax*, or *Participles* changed into *Nouns*, and the *Gen. case*, or *Gerund* in *-di* following; is understood *ex parte, causâ*; or *de, ex*, and an *Ablat.* of the cause lying in the *Adjective*.

† The fore-going Nominat. (again implied) between a Verb Substantive and a following Adjective or Genitive case.

† *Homo*, or *vir* before the Genit. } of praise,* quality

Prædictus, affectus cum before the Abl. & or property.

† *Fine* between *tenuis* and its genitive before it.

† The former Substant. in persons related, or in places.

¶ Sometimes the genitive case it self: as *Providentiâ* (*deorum.*)

† The same word before the word answering a Question, as the word asking depends on.

Lat. † Adjectives of fitness, sufficiency &c. before the Gerund in *-do*.

Word *†* *Attinet* between *quod* or *quantum* and *ad*.

† *Me, te, se*, when the Nominat. acts upon it self.

ives, πρῶτον
tain- χεῖμα.

Verbs of be-
gining, end-
ing, desiring,
excelling,
appearing or
of sense (exc.
seeing) and
Adjectives
in -nos un-
derstand
in, or by, &c.
before the
Gen. follow-
ing them.
* Gen.

Me-

† *Memoriam, recordationem* before the Genit. which is oft put after Verbs of remembring or forgetting.

† The Accus. after Verbs Neuter, exc. it have an Adjective.

9. † Some Adverbs: as *Aequè* before *atq; ita* before *ut*; *magis*, *potius*, *post*, *prius*, before *quàm*; *quàm* after *plus*, *amplius*, *minus*; *quàm* *antea*, after a Comparative without an Ablat. *ut*, *utinam* before a Substantive or *nè*.

† The Prepositions: *Quam*, *pro*, between { *ditior* and *opinio* :
major and *pede* : &c.

Præ, between the Comparative with *than*, and the Ablative.

A (for post) before } thing } joyned with a Participle, and having no other construction.
 Cum, in, } the Abl. } governing,
 Sub,* } of a } person } educating,
 Cum, } after } prosequor, afficio, prae-ditus.
 A, ab, ex, de, } } natus, ortus, satus; and words of plenty, or want.
 De, } } crime: For }

| | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|---------------------|---|
| <i>A, ab,</i>

<i>A, ab, in,</i>
<i>Pro,</i>
<i>In,</i>
<i>Cum, in, de, ex,</i>
<i>Cum, ab,</i>
<i>A, ab, e, de,</i>
<i>pra, pro,</i> | before the Ablative of the | } | thing warned of | Of } what. |
| | | | distance : | From whom, what. |
| | | | difference : | In what, wherein. |
| | | | part affected : | For } |
| | | | price, | By } how much, |
| | | | excess, | In what. |
| | | | manner, | How: after what manner. |
| | | | Instruments, means: | With what : by what means. |
| | | | cause : | Why; for, through, } what.
or because of } |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|-------------------|------------------------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------|----------------|--------------|
| Ad. | { before the { measure of { time : { usually in the { times in the { Abunder stand { | { final cause : { | { Wherefore : to what end. { | | | | | | |
| Per, ante, ad, { | | | | { time : { | { How long. { | | | | |
| Circa, in, intra, { | | | | | | { space : { | { In. { | | |
| Per, ad, { | | | | | | | | { quantity : { | { How far. { |
| Circa, { | | | | | | | | | |
| De, in, { | { | { | { Per, sub, when. { | | | | | | |

| | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Ad, in,</i> | } before Pro- | <i>To,</i> | } a place : | <i>Whither :</i> |
| <i>Ab, de,</i> | | <i>From, by</i> | | <i>Whence ; which way :</i> |
| <i>In,</i> | | <i>In, at</i> | | <i>Where.</i> |
| | signifying | | | |

This is most usual in *rus*, *domus*, and names of *Cities*, and *townes*: but
seldome, of Regions, Provinces, *Islands*.

If any of these be the Gen. case; it depends upon some more general word understood: as *Officium, opus, negotium, memoria, recordatio, causa, gratia, ergo, crimine, actione, pretio, spacio, mensura*.

In { *tempore, negotio,*
 { *edibus, loco,*
 { *solo,*
 { *urbe, oppido,* } before { *belli, militia:*
 { *domi:*
 { *bumi; and sometimes terra.*
 Proper places sing. of the 1st. or ad. Declen.

Ex parte, before a Gen. of the part affected.

Summa, imperio, after potior; Aris pretio, after tanti, quanti, &c.
In re, causa, & between *interest, refert*, and the *Gen.* case: or *mea,*
 or *ad officia,* & *tua, sua, nostra, vestra, eja,* following.

† The Infinitive, before the Instrument, or Manner.

† Disjunctives; the former, or both: Sometimes Copulatives, Causals,
 Illatives: after *neq;*, *vel*; the same, and another sentence.

Some Verb, (as, *est, narras, &c.*) after an Interjection.

By Hellenismus

Latine words follow the Greek construction; and not their own.

A Case between two Verbs, or a Relative (or Indefinite) between two
 Antecedents; belonging to the one, depends upon the other.

A Substantive is oft used for an Adjective.

Adjectives plural oft change their Substantives into a *Genit.*

The Relative is sometimes of the same case with the Antecedent.

A Nominative case is understood before, and another expressed after
 an Infinitive mood.

is is understood before many *Gen.* cases, which seem to be governed
 of Verbs, or Adjectives.

per, in, juxta, ob, propter is seldom expressed: By it any Verb
 may have one *Accus.* and some, two: and by it many words seeming
 Adverbs are *Accusat.* cases.

By Syllepsis

Words seem to differ in Gender, or Number, or both: the one be-
 ing expressed and the other conceived.

Two singulars with *and* between them make a plural: (so doth some-
 times a Noun of Multitude) then the Verb, Adjective, or Relative agree
 with the Substantive of the more worthy Gender, or Person.

Note: The Mascul. gender and first person are most worthy; and the
 Feminine and second person more than the neuter and third.

When the Adjective is neuter, & the Substantive not so *negotia* is un-
 derstood.

By Zeugma,

A Verb, Adjective or Relative relating to two or more Substantives,
 is expressed agreeing only with one.

By Pleonasmus.

Something more than necessary, is added to the lawful construction:
 as A *Genit.* after Adverbs of Quantity, Time, and Place; an *Accus.* after
 Verbs neuter; an *Ablat.* of the Instrument after Verbs of sense.

By Hyperbaton,

Words are placed out of the Grammatical order: as, *Satago, for ago*
salis, rerum mearum: Interest (est inter officia) Regis.

In Prosodia,

A Verse consists of feet; and feet, of syllables.

A Syllable is of a long (-) short (v) or doubtful quantity.

The Quantity is known,

In all Syllables: A syllable is long, 1. By Position; or the coming of a
 vowel

vowel before a double consonant in the same words: or two consonants in the same, or divers words.

Exc. A short vowel, before a Mute and *l*, or *r* in the same syllable, (common)

2. A Diphthong: Except, *Præ* in composition before a vowel is short.

3. *Synæresis*, or Contraction.

II. In the first and middle syllables.

1. One vowel before another in the same word is short: *Exc.* 1. *-e-* in *-iei* of the fifth declension; and *fi-* in *fiō* where *-er* doth not follow; and *e-* in *eben*, are long: 2. *-o-* in *obe*; and *-i-* in *Genit.* in *-ius*, are common; but *alius*, *alterius*. 3. Greek words keep their own quantity.

2. Derivatives have the quantity of their Primitives: *Exc.* 1. Some long syllables derived from shorts; as in the Nouns, *vocis*, *legis*, *regis*, *regula*, *sedes*.

2. Some short derived of long: as in the Noun *ducis*, *dicax*, and compounds in *-dicus*, *fides*; and a few more of each sort.

3. Compounds have the quantity of their simples. *Exc.* 1. *Ianuba*, *pronuba*, *dejero*, *pejero*, short: but *cornubium* hath *-nu-* doubtful: 2. The first part of a Compound ending in *-i-* or *-o-*, is usually short.

4. Preterperfect Tenses doubling the first syllable have both first and second syllable short, if position hinder not: Except *cecidi*, *pepidi*.

III. In the first syllable.

1. These Prepositions in Composition, *a-*, *de-*, *e-*, *se-*, *di-*, *pro-* are long: *Exc.* 1. A vowel follow: 2. In *dirimo*, *disertus*: 3. In *procella*, *profari*, *proficari*, *profugio*, *pronepos*, *proneptis*, *profanus*, *profestus*, *profundus*, *profectus*, and *pro* in Greek words, short: but in *procurro*, *profundo*, *propago*, *propello*, *propulso*, doubtful: The rest short, if position hinder not: *Exc.* *refert*, *concerneth*. (former)

2. A Preposition set before a word of two syllables shews the quantity of the

3. The first syllable is long in Preterperfect Tenses and Supines of two syllables: *Exc.* *bibi*, *dedi*, *fidi*, *scidi*, *steti*, *tuli*; and *itum*, *litum*, *citum* (of *cito*) *situm*, *quitum*, *datum*, *rutum*, *ratum*, *satum*, and *statum*.

4. The former syllable of these Genit. of monosyllables is short: *bovis*, *crucis*, *dapis*, *ducis*, *facis*, *gregis*, *laris*, *Lybis*, *maris*, *necis*, *nivis*, *nucis*, *opis*, *paris*, *pedis*, *Phrygis*, *piciis*, *precis*, *salis*, *scabis*, *scrobis*, *stipis*, *stygis*, *strygis*, *trabis*, *trucis*, *viri*, *vadis*, *vicis*. *Bobus* hath *-o-* long.

IV. In the Middle syllable: The Quantity is known,

1. By the increase of Nouns: which in the sing: number of polysyllables, of the 2d. Declens: is short: *Exc.* *Ibe-r*, *-ri*: of the 3d, *-a-* is long: *Exc.* *Malc.* in *-al*, *-ar*, and Greeks in *-i*, *-as*; and in Nouns having a Consonant before *-s*; and usually, in *-ax*: *-e-* is short; *Exc.* *Ibe-r*, *-ri*; and *Genit.* in *-enis*, (but of *Hymen* short) so *locuples*, *hæres*, *merces*, *quies*, *hælec*, *vervex*; and Hebrew words in *-el*; and Greek in *-es*, and *-er*: (*Exc.* *æër*, *ether*): *-i-*, and *-y-*, short; *Exc.* Greek in *-inis*, *-ynis*, and *vivex*, *Samnis*, &c. and from Nom. in *-ix*, or *-yx*, (yet *histrix*, *fornix*, *varix*, *coxendix*, *calix*, *cilix*, *natrix*, *larix*, *salix*, *filix*, *eryx* and *onyx* increase short:) *-o-*, in Latines long, (*-or-* follows the Greek) *Exc.* *-oris*, in Substantives Neuters, short; so in *memor*, *arbor*, *lepus*:

in *compos, impos*, and the Compounds of *ars, res*: so *Cappadox, hydrops*, long; *-u-*, is short: *Exc. in Pollux*, and Nouns in *-us*: but *pecus, crenus*, short. In the increase of the plural, *-a-, -e-, -o-*, long: *-i-, -u-*, short. By the Increase of Verbs: viz. by the termination: where *-a-* is long: short in *-do*, and his compounds of the 1st. Conjugat. *-e-* is long: but before *-ram, -rim, -ro*, and in *-be-ris, -re*, and in *Lege-ris, -re, -rem, -re* Imperative and Infinitive. *-i-* is short: *Exc. nolit-o, -e; veli-, si-, -mus*, & before *-vi* of the Preterperfect and Supines formed thence: and the syllable of the termination of the fourth Conjugation: in *-eri-mus, -tis*, in junct. Future it is in Prose long; in Verse common. *-o-* is long. *-u-* short: *Exc. in Participles in (-u-) -rus*; and Supines in *-utum*.

By the Accent of words of three or more syllables: So Adjectives in *-us*, and *-inus* have the last save one long; *Exc. diutinus, pristinus, crastinus, indinus, hornotinus, serotinus*, and materials.

But the compounds of *facio*, lift up *a* short.

Note. Take a syllable or more from the end of a long word, and the quantity of the then-last-save-one will appear by its accent.

Where these Rules help not, consult the Authority of Classick Authours.

V. In the last syllable.

Every word ending in

Ita, quia, eja, and all cases, *Exc.* } *Voc. from Greek in -as* } which
Nisi, quasi, scuti, & *Datives* and } *Abl. of the 1st. Declen.* } are
Numerals in -ginta; } long.
Vocat. of Greek: but *mibi, tibi, sibi, ubi, ibi*, common.

Nec, donec, and usually *fac*: but the Pronoun *hic*, common.

In, an, tamen, and their compounds: 2. Accusat. Greek words in
in *-in, yn*, and *-an*, from Nom. in *-a*: 3. Nom. *-es*, }
in *-en, -inis*: 4. words suffering *Apocope*. *-on, -os*, } are
} short.

Greeks in *-as, -ados*, and Acc. plur. of the 3d. Decl. *-es, -er, -o, -on, -us* } which
Penes, es and its compounds, and Nominatives in- } are
creasing short; *Exc. aries, abies, paries,* } long.
Ceres, and *pes* with its compounds long.

Compos, impos, exos, os ossis. *Exc. pater, mater, Poly-
typus, Oedipus*, short.

Ablat. of the 5th. Declen. and Adverbs formed thence, and *fame*: and Adverbs from Adjectives in *-us*: So *ferme, fere, ohe*: (*Exc. bene, male*, short;) and the 2d. person sing. of the Imperat. active of the second Conjugation. *-is* }
Sal, Sol, nil, and Hebrew words. *-r* } short.
Min. is, quis
fer, ter, cor,

Nominat in *-is* increasing long: and all cases plur. *-us* }
in *-is; foris, gratis*, and 2d. sing. of Present Indic. of the fourth }
Conjugation: and *velis, nolis, malis.* *-o* }
fer, vir, Comon.

Nominat. in *-us* increasing long: and Gen. sing. and Nom. Voc. Acc. plur. of the fourth Declension. *-o* com.

is common. Exc. *Datives* and *Ablatives* sing. & *Adverbs* formed there-
ergo for *causa*, which are long: (but *sedulo*, *mutuo*, *crebro*, *sepe* are common
 and *scio*, *nescio*, *cito*, *illico*, *quomodo*, short: and *modo*, *quoque*, *ambo*, *duo*,
homo, usually short.

The last syllable of every verse is common.

The most usual feet are these:

Disyll- { *Perichius*, as, *dens*: *Spondens*, as *virtus*:
 lables. { *Trocheus*, } as, *panis*: *Iambus*, as *amans*.
 { *Choreus*, }
 Trisyll- { *Tribachus*, as *domine*: *Molossus*, as, *virtutes*.
 lables. { *Dactylus*, as *dicere*: *Anapaestus*, as *vigilans*.

The usual kinds of Verses are

1. An *Adonick*, one *Dactyle* and one *Spondey*.
2. A *Glyconick*, one *Spondey* and two *Dactyles*.
3. A *Pherectrician*, a *Spondey*, *dactyle*, and *Spondey*.
4. An *Asclepiade*, a *Spondey*, *Dactyle*, long syllable * and two *Dactyle*.
5. A *Phalencian*, one *Spondey*, one *Dactyle*, and three *Troches*.
7. A *Sapphick*, a *Trochey*, *Spondey*, *Dactyle*, two *Trocheys*.
6. A *Ælegiac*, two feet (*Spondeys*, or *Dactyles*) and a long syllable
 then two *Dactyles*, and another long syllable.
8. An *Heroick*, or *Hexameter*, four feet (*Dactyles*, or *Spondeys*) then a *Dactyle*, and
Spondey. The fifth is sometimes a *Spondey*, and
 a *Dactyle* in the fourth place.
9. An *Iambick*, four, or six *Iambicks*, or a *Spondey* in the odd places.
 * Let the long syl- (If the fifth foot be an *Iambick*, and the sixth a *Spondey*
 lable end a word. 'tis called a *Scazon*.

An *Adonick* is usually placed after three *Sapphicks*, and an *Ælegiac* after
Heroick, and sometimes a *Glyconick* after three *Asclepiades*, and an *Iambick*
 four feet, after one of six.

The Figures of *Prosodia*.

Synalepha cuts off a vowel or diphthong, before another in divers w
 but *heu*, *ah*, *ab*, *ia* are not cutt off.

Eclipsis cuts off *m*, and its foregoing vowel, for the same cause.

Synæresis makes one syllable of two: *Diæresis* two of one.

Systole makes a long syllable short: *Diastole* a short long.

These are to be observed, rather than imitated.

Here the Writings of *Virgil* and *Ovid*, (as in *Syntax*, of *Cicero*, *Cæsar*,
 and others of good note in that Eloquent age, are not to be only so far approv
 they agree with Grammer rules, but the rules, as they agree with them.